

Now, by the Milan Decrees, every vessel which was spoken with by an English ship of war, was declared a good prize. But no vessel can arrive in France which has been spoken with by our ships of war, because all are captured under the Orders in Council. Our Government makes it absolutely impossible to produce the evidence; and, then, from the Marquis Wellesley, down to the lowest satellite of the party, they, with the most consummate impudence, declare there is no proof. Can there be any thing more Jesuitical or machiavelian? With respect to the Berlin Decree, by which every ship that had touched at an English port, was declared a prize, the American minister offered to give a proof at once decisive of its repeal; Let an American vessel protected by this government against the orders in council, be dispatched from London to France, and if seized, the question would be decided. But this offer was at once refused, because it would furnish actual and unequivocal proof of the repeal. The decree is formally repealed by Bonaparte, the same man that made it; and every American vessel which has arrived in France since, has been permitted to depart with its proceeds. They are now returning to America, and most of them will be captured under the authority of the Orders in Council, by our ships of war. As but few can arrive in the United States, it will, without doubt, be used as an argument by some of our sagacious Editors, that the decree is not really repealed as so few ships return home. There has been an attempt to deceive the people of this country with respect to a war with America.

It has been said that in such an event, the United States would divide, and the Northern States would form an alliance with this country. Let no man place any confidence in this; it is perfectly fallacious. The most warm and animated opposition to the measures of their Government, is made in Boston. It consists of the very men, who were the first to take up arms against this country in the American war. Mr. Pickering, whose addresses have been published in most of the papers, is one of these individuals who engaged with the greatest ardour in the rebellion against this country, and who continued in the army until the independence of America was acknowledged. Besides, it is not possible to suppose such a perversity in the human character, as that they would now encounter all the horrors of a civil war, to be placed in the situation of Colonists, when, but a few years since, they suffered, all that human nature can suffer for the boon of independence. The opposition in that country, in consequence of the licentiousness of the press, is more violent in declaration than in this country; but foreign war would at once unite them as it does here. However much they disapprove the measures of Government, they have fore-sight enough to see the consequences of rebellion as well as ourselves. Interest would oblige them to rally around their Government for its support. Though the opposition does not consist of a fifth part of the population, yet it possesses most of the public funds which, in case of a disunion, would be lost. They have no thing to hope for in the event of a war more than they now possess. They have every inducement to support their Government in the system it has adopted. Their Commerce, in a national point of view, is not worth pursuing, during the existence of the Orders in Council, as their produce must centre in this island, and of course, has not produced half of its original cost.—*Statesman.*

August 28, We resume our extracts from the German papers, brought by the Anhalt Mail, which arrived yesterday. We lately stated that some persons in official situations in Prussia had been dismissed, and some of them sent to prison. It appears from the present papers that great discontent prevails in the Prussian states, and that the persons alluded to have incurred the displeasure of government by taking an active part in remonstrating against some of its recent measures. The Russians, it is said, have evacuated the fortress of Silistria, which has been taken possession of by the Turks.

Advices from off Flushing state, that the French fleet lately moved out, apparently with intent to put to sea, but that they have returned again into the harbour. It consists of 17 sail of the line, and a large proportion of frigates. Besides these, there are three ships of the line at Greece, and five in the Texel. These united would make a formidable fleet of 25 sail of the line; and it is supposed that they will endeavour to form a junction as soon as the season obliges our ships to leave their station; an event which is likely soon to take place, as they have already experienced a great deal of bad weather upon that coast.

We have received Dublin papers of the 24th inst. The town of Drogheda, in the county of Louth, the county of the Fosters and their political influence, held a meeting on the 23d inst. and unanimously adopted resolutions for a total repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and the appointment of a Committee to confer and cooperate with the General Committee.

August 29, A Cadiz mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 8th inst. We regret to find, from a proclamation published by General Lacy, that "a scandalous desertion," we use his own phrase, has taken place in his army.—The fall of Tarragona has, he believes, produced this consequence. Three hundred carts full of sick and wounded arrived at Madrid on the night of the 28th of June.

Sir Joseph Yorke returned yesterday with his squadron to Portsmouth. It is now said, that it had been sent to cruise in the latitude of the Western Isles, for the homeward-bound China fleet, lately arrived, and to escort it home.

A letter from a gentleman in the Isle of Leon dated the 25th ult. gives but a melancholy account of the state of affairs at Cadiz and in the Isle, owing to the total want of energy on the part of the Regency and the Cortes, and the jealousy too plainly shown by those in authority, of our officers and troops. The government too, was overwhelmed with debt, and the treasury exhausted. The letter says, "The marine is 18 months in arrears of pay, and the army is pitiful as their rations is, the troops often pass four or five days without any." "Mr. Wellesley is said to be anxious for his recall, worn out with fruitless labor." "Gen. Graham was driven from his command by the resistance that was made to every point of moment & disgusted with

the groundless jealousy so generally shown, he begged to be relieved." The letter estimates the whole of the French force before Cadiz at 18,000 men, but which is not conceived to be adequate to execute any thing serious. The letter observes, "Our great security is in the strength of our locality, from the great extent of marsh, intersected with ditches at every twenty yards, of great depth and of equal breadth; we have forts every where placed to command all the roads and approaches, so that we should mow down the heads of columns, which no where could advance but in sections."

A morning paper says, "It is, we understand the intention of Ministers, that Parliament shall assemble in October, for a short Session, the chief business of which will be the removal of the restrictions so unwisely imposed upon the present exercise of the Royal Authority."

Second Edition.—The following is a copy of the Bulletin received this day from Windsor:

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 20. "There is no alteration in His Majesty's symptoms to day."—[Signed as usual.] From the improvements in his physical state, it is thought His Majesty may linger a considerable time; but no change has taken place in the mental malady, which is confirmed and allows no hopes of recovery."

PLYMOUTH, August 24. The Diana frigate has detained and sent in the American brig Bizarus, John De Carriere master, from Baltimore, with 31 passengers bound to Bordeaux.

DARTMOUTH, August 19. Arrived yesterday the Adelaide, from Morlaix, with two American messengers with despatches.

PARIS, Aug. 16. Wednesday the 14th at 6 in the evening, salutes of the artillery announced the fête of St. Napoleon. There was admittance gratis at the theatres of Paris.

On the 15th, the day of the fête, the same salutes were repeated at six in the morning, at mid-day, and at 6 in the evening.

At 9 in the morning His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the municipal body of the city of Paris, preceded & followed by several detachments of troops, repaired in grand procession to the quay St. Bernard, to lay the first stone of the Wine market, and afterwards to the market St. Martin, of which they laid the first stone. After this ceremony the municipal body was admitted to an audience of his Majesty the emperor at the Palace of the Tuilleries.

At two there was a mock fight on the river between the Pont Royal and that of the Tuilleries.

At mid day the Emperor entered the Hall of the Throne, in the Palace of the Tuilleries.—The Grand Chamberlain introduced the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, next the Cardinals, and the Ministers, the great Officers of the empire, the grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and all the persons who were entitled to admission.

The Diplomatic Body were conducted to an audience of his Majesty in the accustomed form.

Among other presentations by the Duke de Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, were Messrs. James Sloane, Samuel Green, and W. Gracie, citizens of the United States.

The Diplomatic audience being closed, the Emperor was informed of it: their Majesties then repaired to mass, which was celebrated by his Eminence the Grand Almoner, and followed by Te Deum. After mass there was a grand audience in the apartments.

The gratuitous representation at all the theatres collected a very numerous concourse. All the allusions to the occasion which the pieces represented seemed to offer, were seized with enthusiasm. At the Vaudeville, and several other theatres, some couplets were sung, the chorus of which was repeated with acclamation, and received with those feelings by which the couplets were inspired.

The day was, superlative fine; the sky was constantly serene, and the temperature extremely pleasant; the games prepared in the basin and between the bridge of the Tuilleries and that of Concorde, and those in the Champs Elysees, were witnessed & partaken of by a delighted multitude.

A close of day, an elegant illumination was displayed in the Champs Elysees, at the Tuilleries, and at the numerous adjoining public buildings. At eight o'clock a concert was performed on the terrace of the Palace. Their imperial majesties appeared at the balcony, in the view of an immense crowd of spectators, who saluted them with the most lively acclamations. At nine there were magnificent fireworks in the Palace de la Concorde. The promenade, the dances, and all the amusements, were prolonged to a late hour.

Several members of the Legislative Body are to be created Barons of the Empire, among whom are Balleul, Beauverger, Bon det, &c.

August 22, By a decree of the Emperor, all theatres of the second rank, small theatres, cabinets of curiosities, such as machines, figures, animals, &c. and in short all manner of spectacles, including masked balls and concerts in Paris, are to pay a tax to the Imperial Academy of Music. The Panoramas, Cosmoramas, & Olympic Circuses are included; and the exceptions are, the Theatre Francais, the Opera Comique, and the Odeon.

The tax shall be, for balls, concerts, fetes and Tivoli, &c. one fifth of the gross receipts, the poor tax being first deducted; and for theatres, and all other exhibitions, one twentieth of the receipts, with the same deduction.

August 24. His Eminence Cardinal Feuch has addressed the following letter to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, fathers of the Council:—

"Paris, August 21. "MY LORD.

"The Church has just experienced a considerable loss in the person of one of the Fathers of the Council, Bernard Marie Chrenzon, Bishop of Feltre, deceased at Paris on the 20th. God has called him to him at the moment in which he prepared to fulfil the honourable mission with which he had been charged among their holinesses.—We can now give this Prelate no other proofs of the esteem he merited but by putting up public prayers for the repose of his soul. In consequence, to follow the fit and ancient usage of the Church of France, I have the honour to invoke you, my Lord, to enter into a holy and salutary deliberation, by ordering in your diocese,

prayers for the deceased Bishop, and for the choice of a worthy successor.

"The Council will celebrate at Paris a solemn service for the Bishop. A circular, addressed to each of the Fathers, will point out the day, hour, and place. I am &c. "CARDINAL FEUCH"

LEIPZIG, Aug. 8. The new Prussian decree which has prohibited all importation of colonial goods into the Prussian states, under penalty of confiscation and which forbids even the export of such as are there at present, even though furnished with certificates, has produced a great sensation, and has already raised the price of colonial produce. It is easy to foresee, that if this decree is executed with rigour, the price must experience a still more considerable rise.

ANTWERP, August 16. Marshal the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) arrived here yesterday, and set out this morning to take up the command of the military force in Holland. His headquarters will be provisionally established at Utrecht.

Letters from Alicante of the 17th of July have been received, which mention, that great consternation and confusion prevailed in Valencia, in consequence of that province having been threatened with a visit from Suchet, and a French army of 35,000 men.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.

They write from Turkey, that the Russians, on leaving Rudschuck, demolished and blew up part of the fortifications, and set fire to the four corners of the town; but the Turks arriving at the moment they retired, succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire, and saving a great part of the buildings.—The same letters add,

"The army of the Grand Vicer, which is properly organized, is three times as numerous as that of General Koutousoff who strictly confines himself to acting upon the defensive, and as it is impossible he can quickly receive such reinforcements as will enable him to resume the offensive, we may consider the campaign as terminated. The Grand Vicer thinks proper to confine himself to the occupation of the right bank of the Danube; but it appears from all accounts, that he is determined to profit by actual circumstance, in employing his forces in reconquering the provinces of the Turkish empire, which remain in possession of the Russians, and that he has projected an invasion into Wallachia and Bessarabia at the same time."

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, OCTOBER 15 1811.

A PROPOSITION.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th contains A Proposition for "the establishment of an institution munificently endowed and extensively ramified, for the promotion of Agriculture."—That paper urges with great force, that "we are next perhaps to the Chinese, the most agricultural people in the world; that there is no object more susceptible of promotion by the aid of government, than agriculture; that we all know how numerous the public institutions for its promotion are in England, which claims pre-eminence in this respect over all the nations of Europe; and in China, the emperor himself periodically applies himself in the most public manner to his labor; that institutions for the concentration and diffusion of new agricultural discoveries and improvements, as well as for testing their applicability to particular countries or districts, can only be founded and adequately maintained by the united resources of a nation; that they are beyond the power of individuals; and that it is a fundamental principle of our system, that as government is not to invade the province of individuals, so it is its duty to assist them, who are one or a small number of them, in their duty to effect a great public object; that this duty must devolve either on the general or state governments; that of course, the latter possesses less power and covers less territory than the former; and that this great duty can then only be discharged on a proper scale by the general government; it is a duty from its nature and tendency strictly federal; that the way to effect it, is by the establishment of a central agricultural board and extensive botanical garden, with at least one subordinate board and garden in each state, possessing the means of collecting and diffusing information; and that this will require a considerable sum." The Intelligencer then proceeds to open its Budget of Ways and Means, and here we meet with a "National Lottery, the annual profits of which shall be exclusively devoted to this great object—let it be annually drawn—let the tickets sold produce \$1,000,000—this with the usual deduction and expenses, will annually net about \$125,000—and this sum may be devoted to "one great central establishment and 20 affiliated subordinate institutions." The Intelligencer says a few words to do away the objections, that may be urged to the Lottery. We applaud the motives of the Intelligencer for making this proposition. The interests of agriculture are the great staple interests of this country; and the improvement of this national Art has been too much neglected. So far we agree with the Intelligencer—but let us not suffer our attachment to the object to warm us into an approbation of the means which are proposed. And here it is not so much our objection to lotteries as to the whole scheme. We go upon this broad ground; that as the Constitution now stands, the U. S. has nothing at all to do with agricultural boards or botanical gardens. The Constitution is a draft of specified and restricted powers. Apply the only two tests, that we possess, of the constitutionality of any power. "The first question is, whether the power be expressed in the Constitution. At it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next enquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an express power and necessary to its execution. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." (Report of the Virginia Legislature, on the Alien and Sedition Acts, p. 75, drawn up by Mr. Madison.) Will the Intelligencer put its finger upon that clause of the constitution which speaks of Agriculture, Agricultural boards, botanical gardens, endowments, &c. &c. Again, if they are not expressed, how are these the incidental means to the execution of any power that is so expressed?

But the trouble of argument is saved to our hands, by another luminous passage from the same Report—in which this very proposition is mentioned. Mr. Madison is speaking of the design which had been indicated to expound certain phrases in the constitution. "The district of Columbia being excepted,

on "common defence and general welfare," "so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of powers by which it explains them." He then goes on:

"To these indications might be added without looking farther, the official report on manufactures by the late secretary of the treasury, made on the 5th of December, 1791; and the report of the committee of congress in January 1797, on the promotion of agriculture. In the first of these it is expressly contended to belong "to the discretion of the national legislature to pronounce upon the objects which concern the general welfare, and for which under that description, an appropriation for money is requisite and proper. And there seems to be no room for a doubt that whatever concerns the general interests of LEARNING, of AGRICULTURE, of MANUFACTURES, and of COMMERCE are within "the sphere of the national councils, as far as regards an application of money."

The latter report assumes the same latitude of power in the national councils and applies it to the encouragement of agriculture, by means of a society to be established at the seat of government. Although neither of these reports may have received the sanction of a law carrying it into effect; yet, on the other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both has passed without the slightest positive mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed.

Now whether the phrases in question be construed to authorize every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some; or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others, the effect must substantially be the same in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers, which follow these general phrases in the Constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defence, or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude which in its exercise does not involve or admit an application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and consequently the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration, is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

"This conclusion will not be affected by an attempt to qualify the power over the general welfare" by referring it to cases where the general welfare is beyond the reach of separate provisions; by the individual states; and leaving to their separate jurisdictions in cases, to which their separate provisions may be competent. For as the authority of the individual states must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the U. S. would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might by any possibility be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction therefore would have little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the term "general welfare."

If any one thinks, that this power (or the encouragement of Agriculture,) ought to have been given, what is the resource? Let the advocates of such an opinion bring forward such an amendment to the Constitution—and then the sense of the nation will be fairly taken on that point. But until it is a part of the Constitution, Congress have no right to exercise such a power.—In our opinion, the true doctrine fell from Governor Clinton, last winter, on the Bank Bill—a doctrine, which points out to Congress their duties both as to the powers which are given and those which are not given—a doctrine, which might be written in letters of GOLD, over the Hall of Congress:—"Government is not to be strengthened by an assumption of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic execution of those which are incontestable.—If, however, after a fair experiment, the powers vested in the government shall be found incompetent to the attainment of the objects for which it was instituted, the constitution happily furnishes the mean for remedying the evil by amendment."

ELECTIONS.

The Election for the D. of Maryland took place on the 7th. In the City of Baltimore, the votes were for Wm. Peckin 1633, Wm. Lowry Donaldson 1592; Luther Martin 1403—the two first, (Rep.) are elected. The "Federal Republican" has said, that as Frederick is now democratic and Kent federal, it is for Dorchester and Talbot to turn the scale. Of course, the scale has turned in favor of the republicans; for, by subsequent returns, Talbot has elected 4 republicans; and Dorchester 3 republicans and 1 federalist; and he only got in by a sneaking majority of 1 vote.

Stevenson Archer, Esq. (Rep.) is elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Montgomery, Esq.

The General Election in Pennsylvania, took place on the 7th, for Governor. Members of the Legislature, Coroners, County Commissioners, &c.—In the city of Philadelphia the Federalists carried their Ticket for Assembly and Common Council.—The Hyderites have carried their assemblymen in the county of Philadelphia; and in the district, comprised of the city and county of Philadelphia, they have also succeeded in their Senator, County Commissioner, Coroner, and Auditors.—In the state at large, the federalists, the up-to-the-hub men, are completely down in the dust.—Mr Snyder will be re-elected without any opposition worth speaking of.

Wheat at \$1 33 1-3 cents, cash.

AT CITY POINT, FOR LONDON, THE FINEST SAILING SHIP AVERICK.

Nathan Colley, Master, 550 Hhds Tobacco, having just of her cargo engaged, she will sail about the first of November; for remainder of Freight or Passage, (having elegant accommodations) apply to Hammond & Daniel, Petersburg, or to BRIDGES & ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 15.

PUBLIC AUCTION. WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, (on the premises) on Tuesday the 29th inst. that large three story HOUSE on the Main Street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. John Glenn—there are sixty six feet front on the main street, and running about one hundred and fifty feet back.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

October 15. THE Subscriber will extend his practice to the LAW to the Superior Court of Chancery for the District of Williamsburg.

ANTHONY ZEW, Jr.

Williamsburg, Oct. 15.

HUGH CHAMBERS.

NEXT door to Mr. John Wood's, (Main street,) has just opened an extensive assortment of Fancy and Seasonable DRY GOODS, which he will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail, for cash or town acceptances.

Oct. 15.

DRY GOODS AT PRIME COST.

THE Subscriber intending to close his present establishment, offers for cash or town acceptances at wholesale or retail, his Valuable Stock of Dry Goods at Prime Cost.—Consisting of a general assortment of British, French and India Goods, well calculated for the present & approaching season.

JOHN WOOD.

Oct. 15.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON the 1st inst. at a meeting of the Richmond Society for promoting Agriculture, Thomas Miller, of Powhatan, Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Albemarle, Wilson Allen, of Caroline, & Henry Watkins, of Prince Edward.

Who had been nominated at a former meeting, were duly elected members.

A letter from John S. Slaughter, of Culpeper, in answer to the 7th, 16th, & 61st queries, published by the Society in the Enquirer of the 9th April last:

A letter from Theo. Armistead of Norfolk, on the subject of extracting from oak bark, the tanning substance:

Also a letter from Wilson Cary Nicholas, enclosing a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Rodman of North Carolina, in reply to several queries propounded by the latter as to the culture of hemp:

Were read, and referred to the Committee of Correspondence.

CEO. HAY, Secy.

Oct. 15.

I INTEND, after the November quarterly Court, to leave this State for a few months.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15. SAMUEL McC. W.

RICHMOND TURNPIKE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Directors of said Company on Friday the 17th of Oct. 1811 Resolved, That a dividend of five dollars on each share in the company be made, and that the Treasurer pay the same to the respective share holders, on application, on or after the 20th of this month.

Teste, N. SHEPPARD, CFE.

Oct. 15.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims on the Estate of Hardman Royser, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to William Fenwick, of Manchester; and such as are indebted thereto, are requested to make payment to him, without delay—the situation of the Estate admitting of no indulgence. So soon as they can be prepared, copies of the amounts of the latter will be deposited with Mr. Isaac White, in Richmond, to whom, or to Mr. James Bream, payments may in the mean time be made.

JANE ROTSTER, Adm'x.

Oct. 15.

Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery.—State of the Wheel.

After the 34th day of drawing, (only three thousand tickets to be drawn.)

1 prize of \$25,000

1 10,000

1 5,000

1 1,000

1 500

6 100

Besides a vast many of 30, 20, 12 and 10 dollars each.

Total gain of the Wheel 24,574 \$

Present price of Tickets twenty dollars.

The next day of drawing will be on Wednesday the 23d of October—the first drawn Ticket a prize of 10,000 dollars.

Tickets and Shares selling by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Columbia.

Also a few may be had by immediate application to Thomas Brown, at the Post-office, Richmond.

Tickets will be advanced to 25 dollars on Monday the 21st inst.

Oct. 15.

THE Subscriber having formed a connection in business with Mr. Wm Finney, respectfully informs his friends and the public that SHELTON & FINNEY have taken the House at present occupied by Messrs. St. John and Mitchell.—They will receive by the first arrivals from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which they intend to dispose of on moderate terms for cash, country produce, or approved paper.

JOHN S. SHELTON.

Richmond, Oct. 15.

WHEREAS on Wednesday evening between the hours of 6 and 7, a person knowing of my absence from home on the business of the Theatre, forced his way into the house and insulted my wife.—The little description I have been able to collect was his being dressed in dark clothes, carrying a stick or umbrella; any one passing by at the time mentioned, and seeing a person described as above, if they can give any information or clue that may lead to a discovery of the offender, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars.

THOMAS WEST.

Near Mr. McKee's, an Yard.

October 15.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the second Monday in November next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, about thirty four SLAVES, and that valuable tract of Land, called MOUNT PLEASANT, the beautiful seat of the late Robert Donald, Esq. deceased, situ in the County of Chesterfield, upon Appomattox River, about three miles below the Town of Petersburg, and containing, according to the Deed, 330 acres, more or less.—There is upon the Land a convenient dwelling house and out houses; and its vicinity to the river, its situation on navigable water, fertility of soil, and other advantages render it a desirable property.—The sales will be made at the dwelling house; and if any gentleman should wish to view the place before the day of sale, it will be shown him by Mr. Richard Bate, who resides upon the premises.

DANIEL CALL, Com'r.

Oct. 15.

BY virtue of the above decree of the Honourable Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, will also be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of Doctor Thomas Augustus Taylor, near Oronoke in the county of Chesterfield, on the second Thursday in November next, being the 14th day of the said month, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, the other personal estate of the said Robert Donald, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a Chariot, &c.

DANIEL CALL, Com'r.

Richmond, Oct. 15.